



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 076 077 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
14.02.2001 Bulletin 2001/07

(51) Int. Cl.⁷: **C08K 9/04**

(21) Application number: **00117521.5**

(22) Date of filing: **14.08.2000**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 13.08.1999 JP 22948499

(71) Applicant: **EMS Chemie AG
7013 Domat/Ems (CH)**

(72) Inventors:

• **Tamura, Kenji
Kawasaki-shi (JP)**

• **Inoue, Hirofumi
Kawasaki-shi (JP)**
• **Nakamura, Junichi
Kawasaki-shi (JP)**
• **Noguchi, Masayuki
Kawasaki-shi (JP)**
• **Ebata, Tsuguo
Kawasaki-shi (JP)**

(74) Representative: **Einsel, Martin
Patentanwälte,
Einsel & Kollegen,
Jasperalle 1a
38102 Braunschweig (DE)**

(54) Polyamide resin composition

(57) The purpose of the invention is to provide polyamide resin compositions with good mechanical properties and dimensional stability during water absorption.

Polyamide resin composition, comprising 100 parts by weight of resin contents composed of (A) 60 to 98 % by weight of polyamide resin, (B) 40 to 2 % by weight of polyolefine resin having dicarboxylic acid anhydride groups, as well as (C) 0.3 to 30 parts by weight of triazine-containing layered silicate with intercalated triazine compound derivatives with at least one positive charge.

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to polyamide resin compositions with good dimensional stability during absorption and good mechanical properties.

[0002] Polyamide resin is employed widely, such as for various industrial parts. However, due to high water-absorption of the polyamide resins, there are disadvantages, e.g. reduction of strength due to water absorption and dimensional changes of moulded articles.

[0003] To modify this behaviour, adding polyolefin resins with low water absorption has been proposed. JP Patent Application Disclosure No. 11-181277 discloses polyamide resin compositions with improved dimensional stability during water absorption wherein lipophilic intercalation compounds of swelling silicate treated with tetraalkyl ammonium compounds are employed together with polyolefin to improve the dimensional stability during water absorption.

[0004] In the former method, a large amount of polyolefin resin is required to suppress dimensional changes due to water absorption, and consequently a reduction in strength and stiffness is unavoidable. In the latter method, lipophilic intercalation compounds are finely dispersed to suppress water absorption, and to improve dimensional stability, but the effect is not sufficient.

[0005] In view of said circumstances, the present invention has been made to provide polyamide resin compositions with good mechanical properties and dimensional stability during water absorption.

[0006] The present inventors have investigated the matter and found that triazine-containing layered silicates exhibit a larger reinforcing effect to polyamide resins in comparison with layered silicate treated with tetraalkyl ammonium compounds. They further found that mechanical properties and dimensional stability of polyamide resin compositions are considerably improved by the use of triazine-containing layered silicates and a certain polyolefin resin.

[0007] The present invention provides polyamide resin compositions, comprising 100 parts by weight of resin contents composed of (A) 60 to 98 % by weight of polyamide resins, (B) 40 to 2 % by weight of polyolefine resins having dicarboxylic acid anhydride groups, as well as (C) 0.3 to 30 parts by weight of triazine-containing layered silicate with intercalated triazine compound derivatives with at least one positive charge.

[0008] The polyamide resins (A) of the present invention are in general polymer compositions having acid amide bond (-CONH-) as repetition units, and are not particularly limited. As representative examples, there are polyamides from lactams, such as polyamide 6, polyamide 12; polyamide 11 from amino undecanoic acid; polyamides from dicarboxylic acid and diamine, such as polyamide 66, polyamide 610, polyamide 612, polyamide 46; copolyamides, such as polyamide 6-66, polyamide 6-610; semi-aromatic polyamides, such as polyamide 6T, polyamide 6I, polyamide 6T/6I, polyamide MXD6, obtained from aromatic dicarboxylic acids, such as terephthalic acid (T), isophthalic acid (I), and aliphatic diamines, or from aromatic diamines, such as m-xylylene diamine (MXD), and aliphatic dicarboxylic acid. One or more kinds of polyamide resins may be used.

[0009] Examples for polyolefine resin having dicarboxylic acid anhydride group (B) according to the present invention, are copolymers of olefin and unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride, or modified polyolefins wherein polyolefin is grafted with unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride.

[0010] Olefins employed for copolymers of olefins and unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride are not restricted. They may be ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 3-methyl-1-butene, 1-hexene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, etc. As examples of unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride, there are maleic anhydride, itaconic anhydride, citraconic anhydride. Third components may be copolymerised with the copolymer. As concrete examples of the third components, there are unsaturated carboxylic acid esters, such as methyl(meth)acrylate, ethyl(meth)acrylate, butyl(meth)acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl(meth)acrylate. The copolymerisation proportion of said unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride is normally 0.5 to 5 % by weight, preferably 1.0 to 4 % by weight. The copolymerisation proportion of the third component is at most 20 % by weight, preferably 15 % by weight or less.

[0011] As modified polyolefin wherein polyolefine is grafted with unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride, there are the ones obtained by that homopolymer or copolymer of ethylene or propylene is graft-polymerised with dicarboxylic acid anhydride. The graft content of unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride is preferably 0.01 to 5 % by weight, more preferably 0.05 to 4 % by weight. As grafting methods, known methods, e.g. melting and kneading by an extruder in the presence of organic peroxide, are employable.

[0012] The proportion of component (A) to the combined total of said components (A) and (B), is in the range of 60 to 98 % by weight, preferably 65 to 95 % by weight, more preferably 65 to 90 % by weight. With less than 60 % by weight of component (A), the moulding processability is reduced. On the other hand, if the proportion is exceeding 98 % by weight, change in dimensions become larger.

[0013] The present triazine-containing layered silicate is available from layered silicate and triazine compound derivatives. The triazine compound derivatives are available by acid-base reaction of triazine compounds and Lewis acid compounds.

[0014] A large variety of layered silicates partly of different chemical composition and crystal structure is known. Characteristic of the layered silicates herein is the lamellar crystal structure. Mineralogically they belong to the phyllo-

silicates. In particular, there are 2:1 phyllosilicates made of two tetrahedral layers and one octahedral layer, and 1:1 phyllosilicates made of one tetrahedral layer and one octahedral layer. Representative minerals of 2:1 phyllosilicates, are smectite, vermiculite, mica, chlorites, and of 1:1 phyllosilicates, kaolin, serpentine, etc. In the smectite group there are saponite, hectorite, saucnite, montmorillonite, beidellite, nontronite, stevensite, etc., and in the vermiculite group, 5 trioctahedral vermiculite, dioctahedral vermiculite, etc. In the mica group are, compositions, such as phlogopite, biotite, lepidolite, muscovite, paragonite, chlorite, margarite, taeniolite, tetrasilicic mica, etc. Those phyllosilicates may be natural products, or synthetic ones prepared by means of the hydrothermal method, the melting method, the solid phase method, etc. The layered silicates usable in this invention are not limited to these examples.

[0015] Tirazine compounds are compounds with six-membered rings containing three nitrogen atoms; preferably 10 are 1,3,5-triazine compounds, specifically melamines, such as melamine, N-ethylenemelamine, N,N',N"-triphenyl melamine, cynuric acids, such as cyanuric acid, isocyanuric acid, trimethylcyanurate, tri(n-propyl)cyanurate, tris(n-propyl)isocyanurate, diethylcyanurate, N,N'-diethylisocyanurate, methylcyanurate, methylisocyanurate, etc. Melamine cyanurates are composed of one equivalent each of melamine compounds and cyanuric acid compounds. The melamine cyanurate compounds are produced for example by that an aqueous solution of melamine and an aqueous solution 15 of cyanuric acid are mixed and reacted under stirring at a temperature of ca. 90 to 100 °C.

[0016] Lewis acid compounds are electron pair acceptors, e.g. hydroacids, such as hydrochloric acid and hydrogen sulfide, oxo acids, such as sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid and phosphoric acid, thioacids, such as ethylxantogen acid, etc., alkyl halides and acid halides.

[0017] As methods for obtaining the present triazine compound derivatives with positive charge, there are exemplified methods wherein triazine compounds are dissolved in water or alcohol, subsequently, Lewis acid is added thereto 20 and stirring is effected. The incorporation amount of Lewis acid is normally 0.01 to 3 mol, more preferably 0.1 to 2 mol vis-à-vis 1 mol of triazine compounds. The generated triazine compound derivatives are directly employable in solution state, and also an extract may be employed. Alternatively, commercially available products may be directly dissolved in solvents, such as water.

[0018] The method for the manufacture of the present triazine-containing layered silicates by blending layered silicates and triazine compound derivatives is not particularly limited. For instance, there are methods where the layered silicates and triazine compound derivatives are brought into contact by means of a medium with affinity to both of them, and methods where they are directly blended without the use of a medium. As example for the use of a medium, there 30 is a method wherein the components are dispersed and homogenised in a medium separately, and then mixed under stirring. The solvent is removed to provide the product. As example for the direct blending methods, there is a method where the components are simultaneously put into a ball mill or a mortar, and crushed to provide the product.

[0019] The triazine compound derivative amount in triazine-containing layered silicates is in the range of 0.1 to 10 equivalent, preferably 0.3 to 5 equivalent, more preferably 0.5 to 2.0 equivalent of the cation exchange capacity (hereinafter designated as CEC) of the layered silicate. With less than 0.1 equivalent of the triazine compound derivative, the 35 dispersion of the intercalation compound throughout the resin composition is reduced, so that no sufficient mechanical property and dimensional stability during water absorption can be achieved. More than 10 equivalents are not preferable since in that case organic compound is present in excess vis-à-vis the inorganic components, so that mechanical strength and heat resistance of the composite resin material are reduced and mould deposition during moulding may occur.

[0020] Since the CEC of layered silicates vary depending on the species of the layered silicate, places of production, compositions etc., the CEC must be previously measured. As measurement method for the CEC, there are usable, for instance, the column permeation method (refer to "Nendo Handbook" second version, edited by Nihon Nendogakkai, pp. 576-577, published by Gihohdoh Shuppan), the methylene blue absorption method (Nihon Bentonite Kogyokai standard test method, JBAS-107-91) and so on.

[0021] The intercalation of triazine compound derivatives into layered silicate can be confirmed by X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) or thermogravimetry (TG/DTA) of triazine-containing layered silicate. Because of the intercalation of triazine compound derivatives, the distance d (001) between layers is increased, and the amount of the derivative contained can be determined by measurement of the weight loss on heating.

[0022] The incorporation amount of triazine-containing layered silicates in the present polyamide resin compositions is in the range of 0.3 to 30 parts by weight, preferably 0.5 to 20 parts by weight, more preferably 1 to 10 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of resin component. With less than 0.3 part by weight, the mechanical strength and dimension stability during water absorption are insufficient. With an excess of over 30 parts by weight, the impact resistance is reduced and the moulding processability is damaged, so that this is not preferable.

[0023] Moreover, industrially conventional additives, e.g. anti-oxidants, UV absorbers, flame retardants, lubricants, 55 anti-static additives, colourants and reinforcing agents, may be incorporated in an amount that is not damaging the effect of the present invention.

[0024] The methods for blending components (A) and (C) are not particularly limited, examples are melting and kneading the resin components and triazine-containing layered silicates within a melt kneading device, such as contin-

uous mixer, Bunbury mixer, roll, monoaxial extruder, diaxial extruder, tandem-type extruder, etc.

[0025] Hereinafter, Examples of the present invention are indicated, but the invention is not limited to these Examples.

[0026] Determinations of physical properties are shown below.

5

(1) Dimensional change

The dimensional change in MD- and TD-direction after 10 hours boiling in boiling water was measured, and the average values were expressed in per cent.

10

(2) flexural modulus

In line with ASTM D790, it was measured at a temperature of 23 °C.

15

(3) Izod impact strength

In line with ASTM D256, it was measured at a temperature of 23 °C with a notch.

15

[0027] As polyamide resins, polyamide 66 with a relative viscosity (1 g/100 ml polymer solution in 98 % by weight sulphuric acid was measured at a temperature 25 °C) of 2.7 (hereinafter designated as "PA-1"), and polyamide 6 with a relative viscosity of 2.7 (hereinafter "PA-2") were employed.

[0028] Ethylene-butylacrylate-maleic anhydride tercopolymer (butylacrylate content: 12 % by weight; maleic anhydride content: 1.5 % by weight) (hereinafter "PO-1") as polyolefin copolymer, and maleic anhydride (0.2 % by weight)-grafted polypropylene (hereinafter "PO-2") as modified polyolefin were employed.

20

[0029] Triazine-containing layered silicates were prepared in the following manner.

25 SC-1: 200 g of synthetic sodium tetrasilicic mica (ion exchange capacity: 107 meq/100 g; "SOMASIF ME-100" manufactured by Coop Chemical K.K.) were mixed in 4000 cc of distilled water, and sufficiently swollen. The suspension was heated to 60 °C, an aqueous melamine chloride solution was added thereto in an amount of 1 equivalent relative to ion exchange capacity of the layered silicate, the mixture was sufficiently stirred to effect ion exchange reaction. The suspension was filtered, washing and filtration were repeated, and drying and crushing were effected to provide triazine-containing layered silicate. The layer distance of the obtained triazine-containing 30 layered silicate was 1.3 nm, and the content of melamine derivative was 10 % by weight.

35 SC-2: In the same manner as above, triazine-containing layered silicate was prepared from 200 g of synthetic sodium tetrasilicic mica, cyanuric acid (160 mmol) and hydrochloric acid (160 mmol). The layer distance of the obtained triazine-containing layered silicate was 1.3 nm, and the content of cynuric acid derivative was 15 % by weight.

Examples 1 to 5; Comparative Examples 1 to 3

40 [0030] Components are blended in compositions indicated in Table 1, the mixture was melted and kneaded at 270 °C by a twin screw extruder to provide pellets. The obtained pellets were moulded into plain plates (size: 100 x 100 x 2 mm) by the use of an injection moulding machine. The results are shown in Table 1.

45

50

55

No	Component (A)		Component (B)		Component (C)		dimensional change (%)	flexural modulus (MPa)	Izod impact strength (J/m)
	sort	blend amount (p.b.w.)	sort	blend amount (p.b.w.)	sort	blend amount (p.b.w.)			
Example 1	PA-1	75	PO-1	25	SC-1	3	0.35	2700	37
Example 2	"	"	"	"	"	7	0.25	3600	20

(continued)

No	Component (A)		Component (B)		Component (C)		dimensional change (%)	flexural modulus (MPa)	Izod impact strength (J/m)
	sort	blend amount (p.b.w.)	sort	blend amount (p.b.w.)	sort	blend amount (p.b.w.)			
Example 3	"	"	"	"	SC-2	3	0.37	2500	32
Example 4	PA-2	"	"	"	SC-1	3	0.47	2650	42
Example 5	PA-1	"	PO-2	"	"	3	0.34	4200	32
Comparative Example 1	PA-1	75	PO-1	25	-	-	0.72	1600	190
Comparative Example 2	"	100	-	-	SC-1	3	0.61	4400	30
Comparative Example 3	"	50	PO-1	50	"	3	0.3	1100	105

[0031] Since present polyamide resin compositions have good mechanical properties and dimensional stability during water absorption, they are suitably employed for various industrial parts, such as electrical components, electric parts, automobile components, aircraft parts, machine parts, and are useful.

35

Claims

1. Polyamide resin composition, comprising 100 parts by weight of resin contents composed of
 - (A) 60 to 98 % by weight of polyamide resin,
 - (B) 40 to 2 % by weight of polyolefine resin having dicarboxylic acid anhydride groups, as well as
 - (C) 0.3 to 30 parts by weight of triazine-containing layered silicate with intercalated triazine compound derivatives with at least one positive charge.
2. Polyamide resin composition according to Claim 1, wherein the triazine-containing layered silicate contains 0.1 to 10 equivalent amount of triazine compound derivatives vis-à-vis the cation exchange capacity of the layered silicate.

50

55



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 11 7521

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 12, 29 October 1999 (1999-10-29) & JP 11 181277 A (SHOWA DENKO KK), 6 July 1999 (1999-07-06) * abstract * ---	1,2	C08K9/04
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 08, 30 June 1998 (1998-06-30) & JP 10 081510 A (SHOWA DENKO KK), 31 March 1998 (1998-03-31) * abstract * ---	1,2	
A	WO 97 31057 A (DOW CHEMICAL CO) 28 August 1997 (1997-08-28) * page 3, line 8 - line 14 *	1	
A	EP 0 541 799 A (SHOWA DENKO KK) 19 May 1993 (1993-05-19) * claims 1-3 *	1,2	<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)</p> <p>C08K C08L</p>
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
BERLIN	1 November 2000	Boeker, R	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		<p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>	
<p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p>			

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 11 7521

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

01-11-2000

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 11181277 A	06-07-1999	NONE	
JP 10081510 A	31-03-1998	NONE	
WO 9731057 A	28-08-1997	AU 2132097 A BR 9707663 A CA 2247148 A CN 1214711 A EP 0882092 A JP 2000505490 T	10-09-1997 13-04-1999 28-08-1997 21-04-1999 09-12-1998 09-05-2000
EP 0541799 A	19-05-1993	WO 9220741 A	26-11-1992